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# New-York Daily Tribuna FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 16.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

Foreign.-The rebels in the Sondan have not be come disheartened by the recent British victories. It is reported that China has asked for Eng-Weston accon lish mediation in Tonquin. plished his task yesterday of walking 5,000 miles made an average of fourteen knots on her trial trip Bandits in Cuba have been committing depredations.

In the House the Post Office Appropria tion bill was further considered. One amendmen was adopted and several amendments were defeated. A political debate arose when the clause making an appropriation for Star service was reached.

Domestic.-The foot and mouth disease was reboy is peculiarly insensible after nightfall. Indians on the Poplar River reservation are suffering greatly from hunger and illness, - There were annual athletics at Cambridge, = --- Chicago produce markets were very dull, - There is a fight in Chenango County over the attempt to change the county seat. - A new Iowa railroad pool is likely to be formed next week.

principal addresses were made by Speaker Carlisle and Senator Vance. Important testimony was given yesterday before the Senate Committee on Health in regard to the making of elecmargarine and its effects. \_\_\_\_ The Committee on Cities inquired into water meter abuses. : The investigation regarding the Harbor Masters was finished-= There was a heavy decline in coffee, and two failures resulted, \_\_\_ Justice Lawrence continued the injunction restraining the Stock Exchange from in erfering with the privileges of a broker, failed for \$100,000, - The Mayor's Cabinet disapproved the bilis for repaying Fifthave., and for the acquiring of lands in the annexed district for public parks. === A woman was burned to a crisp on the Coney Island road on Friday night, - Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.87 cents, = Stocks were dull and drooping, but closed steady at the decline.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and warmer weather. Tempersture yesterday: Highest, 46°; lowest, 34°;

On another page of The Tribune this morning will be found an article full of interesting facts concerning the growth and condition of the silk industry of Paterson, N. J.-now the leading silk manufacturing town of the United States. Its development under our protective tariff system has been remarkable, and the statistics and other facts relating to this development will be valuable to the student of political economy. One can easily understand after reading the article in question how it is that of late years the importations of silk goods into this country from France have

The description which is given in our telegraph dispatches of the condition of the Indians at the Poplar River Agency in the Northwest is appalling, and it is to be hoped for the credit of the Department of the Interior that it is greatly overdrawn. If the telegraphic stateof starvation at the rate of six or eight a week, after, and be allowed to blurt out the fact that speeches or debates, it is perfectly clear that poison and manufacturers of crime and rain. not because Congress has voted no money for them, but simply because the appropriation is so tied up with red tape that it cannot be got at. Even the advocates of the doctrine that the only good Indian is a dead Indian will hardly approve of the slow way in which the work of to the present emergency. extinction is being carried on at the Poplar

through a pair of cowhide boots. After that it is not pleasant to think what effect the compound must have on any digestive apparatus not made of cast iron.

There seems to be no doubt, judging from the testimony given before the Special Senate Committee during the last few weeks, that the harbor masters of this port have been performing their duties regularly since last May, when the effort to legislate them out of their places failed. If they have done the work, it follows that for the administration. they should be paid for it. All the confusion and trouble that have arisen in connection with this matter since last spring are que to the stupidity and intrigue of the Democratic legislators who were at Albany in May, 1883. They voted to get rid of the harbor masters, and then refused to confirm the Governor's nominations. So the harbor masters held over. They have more regard apparently for the interests of the commerce of this port and the convenience of the merchants than the Democratic Senators themselves.

There is much wisdom of various kinds represented at the Mayor's Cabinet meetings, but yet it is possible sometimes to disagree with the decisions reached there. So we take excepion to the opinion of the Mayor and the other city officials that the plan of acquiring several thousand acres of land for parks in the annexed districts is unwise. As has already been pointed out in THE TRIBUNE, the measure relating to this matter now before the Legislature may need to be changed in some of its details; Mayor's Cabinet has a right to an adverse opincarefully consider also the fact that the plan has the most prominent and public-spirited citizens New-York.

Fortunately there seems to be no diminution of carnestness or energy among the members of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, upon whom falls the brunt of the work of obtaining egislation to prevent the further destruction of public has been prepared calling attention to the importance of this matter, and aggesting a mass-meeting of citizens to give formal utterance to the demand for forest protection. In connection with this subject, attenion is directed to a letter from Wayne County, Peun., published elsewhere in this impression, which shows the results of fifty years' lumbering in the Delaware Valley. The work that once went on in that region is now being carried on with vigor in the Adirondacks. The results of the destruction of the woods around the sources of the Mohawk and the Hudson, however, would be much more serious and far-reaching than those caused by the clearing away of the Delaware wilderness.

PURIFYING THE LEGAL PROFESSION. An amendment to the by-laws of the Bar Association of this city, that was adopted on Tuesday evening, ought to lead to important results. Previously, the committees of that body that were authorized to investigate charges against members, and to bring to punishment those who were found to be guilty of unlawful or dishonorable practices, were powin 100 days. - The new steamship Noordland orless to take any steps against rascally lawyers if they were not upon its membership rolls. Of course the association is careful, in selecting candidates for admission, to exclude men of bad reputation; and therefore few cases of flagrant misconduct on the part of its members are likely to occur. But, as was some time ago pointed out by THE TRIBUNE, those who really deserved punishment had little or nothing to fear from the only organization that could do any effective work in bringing them steadily growing in the association, that it should boldly undertake this work; and this feeling was doubtless strengthened by the recent disclosures of criminal practices in Brooklyn divorce cases. The outcome has been the amendment adopted on Tuesday providing for the thorough investigation and prosecution CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The New-York Free- of charges against any lawyer, or person pre-Trade Club ate its annual dinner last night; the | tending to be a lawyer, of disreputable conduct within this city. It is gratifying to note that there was no dissenting vote upon the resolution. This unanimity of opinion may fairly be accepted as a sign that the work is to be taken up with thoroughness.

It is certainly not a light task, and no half-hearted methods will be effective. The this is in the interest of civilization. But it is legal sharks who have made New-York their home because they knew they would be secure from punishment, in the absence of any respon-William J. Hutchinson. - Charles W. Hassler, sible or powerful prosecutor, will yield only to the most vigorous and persistent attack. All the appeals, that seldom are made in vain to the adults of the tribe, was disregarded also in the pity or generosity of high-minded lawyers, the agreement of last year for the cession of when a professional rival is in personal trou- this territory. That agreement having been set ble, will be made to the members of the Griev- aside, the Senate bill now provides for the asance and Executive Committee of the Associa- sent of three-fourths of the adults. This ought tion, as well as to the particular prosecutors to prevent a repetition of the frands charged whom they may select in individual cases. In against the former agreement. But the Indians many instances it will be extremely difficult for | are troublesome persons to bargain with. They them to do their duty. But though an unpleasant duty, it certainly will not, if well think they can get better terms by doing so, done, prove a thankless one. For the public will not forget its obligations to this association if it succeeds in ridding the community of what is recognized as a most serious evil.

> Mr. Gladstone has been dragged by his Cabinet along the path upon which he was so reluctant to enter. Our London correspondent | before the Joint Library Committee of the protelegraphs that Lord Hartington has announced posed newspaper eight-hour copyright law, a new departure in Egyptian policy. The coast | The truth is, as he said, that no publishers could line of the Sondan will certainly be retained; find fault with this bill unless they desired to the permanent occupation of Khartoum is also steal news. The quibble about the possibility probable, although the Government have not of a property-right in news was effectually met. explicitly committed themselves on this point; News, per se, cannot be the subject of copy-Government. Mr. Gladstone's judgment has bears thenceforth the stamp of a particular mind, influential members of his Cabinet. It is to be subject of copyright as the productions of any previous declarations. Lord Hartington ought labor upon the arrangement of news, the to have charge of the Egyptian debates here- description of events, the reproduction of

ME. GLADSTONE OVERRULED.

healthful enough, and that if they were sold for withdraw the English garrison at the earliest news collection, and who therefore are in a what they are, nobody would have cause for practicable moment. Lord Dufferin was sent to complaint. It has been shown, however, that Cairo to devise schemes of administrative renobody would buy the stuff when it was labelled form and constitutional action. His recomwith its proper name; and it now appears, if mendations read well on paper, and no effort the testimony before the Senate Committee on has been spared to carry them into effect. and Congress that the protection solicited is Public Health yesterday may be credited, that | Everything was done with nervous haste and bogus butter is not only a nasty mixture, but a nothing was thoroughly done. The army was terribly unwholesome one. One man swears quickly reorganized, but when sent into the that the liquor which runs from it will eat | field it proved worthless. The constabulary force was created of worse material, and no reliance can be placed upon it. The reforms and new institutions are tentative, are not working early editions of the great dailies, it is engaged satisfactorily, and would not survive the with- in a dishonest business, and it ought to be drawal of the garrisen. The Egyptians have received all the advice which Europeans would require in order to succeed in governing themselves. But they are not Europeans-they are a servile race accustomed to despotic government. If the reforms are to be carried out, the English must themselves become responsible

This is the truth which has finally been recognized by Mr. Gladstone's associates. As for the Soudan, it is something more than a geographical expression. It is the valley of the Nile, and cannot be cut off from Lower Egypt. The Khedives have found it necessary to control Khartoum in order to govern Egypt with any sense of security. The Power which has undertaken to administer Egyptian affairs in accordance with European ideas will also have to exert a powerful influence at Khartoum.

THE FUTURE OF RESERVATIONS.

The problem of the great Sioux Reservation shows some of the intricacies of the Indian question. By the last official estimates the Indian reservations in the United States include 135,998,101 acres of land-an area, in the aggregate, of 212,497 square miles. The number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, is 265,565. In other words, each Indian has on the average nearly a square mile of territory. Perhaps it will convey out on the whole the bill is a good one. The the idea a little more clearly to say that an area as large as that of all the New-England and on beyond doubt; but in discussing this matter | Middle States combined, with Maryland and he Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities | three-fourths of Ohio added, is held under should not be entirely guided by it. They should existing treaties and acts of Congress, for the maintenance and use of a population not so the earnest and intelligent approval of some of large as that of the city of Cincinnati at the census of 1880. Nearly one-fifth of this area is contained in the Indian Territory, where the Indians have been organized into a condition of ociety resembling that of white civilization. Of the rest it is not to be forgotten that a large proportion is unfit for cultivation, and that it would be obviously unfair to compare, acre by the Adirondack forests. An address to acre, land which can be used only for hunting capable of cultivation.

While the Indian domain, when expressed in t really is, the fact remains that a vast territory, whom it is devoted, is locked up by treaty and statute, and the time is not far distant when ome systematic and just policy should be devised of dealing with this troublesome question. It is absurd and unreasonable to suppose that, as the tide of immigration crosses the continent, the white races can be kept out of favored regions simply because when they were of no value to us they were deeded by the Government to some petty tribe. The logic of progress is against any such idea. Our statesmen must see to it that the rights of Indian owners are respected, that they get an equivalent for their property. A Government like ours cannot do injustice to any one, least of all to the Indians, who are completely at its mercy. But it is no more reasonable to suppose that in the future the great Indian reservations, disproportioned to the wants of their tribes, can be kept intact than to suppose that a single obstinate property-holder can prevent the

building of a railroad. point. According to the Commissioner of Indian evil with sufficient seriousness. The early Affairs, this contains 48,000 square miles—an area larger than the State of New-York-with a population of about 24,000 inhabitants, or about one to every two square miles. The total number of acres cultivated on the reservation is only 3,484, and most of these can hardly be said to be cultivated. Lying between the Missouri ported from Iowa yesterday. = A Pennsylvania | to book. The sentiment appears to have been | River and the Black Hills in Western Dakota, the bulk of the reservation stands as a barrier, isolating the Black Hills and preventing the Dakota Central and Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads from building to the west and the Northern Pacific from building southward, A Senate committee proposes that 10,000,000 acres, making a strip more than 100 miles wide westward from the Missouri to the Black Hills and another northward to the Northern Pacific, be thrown open for settlement, the money received for its sale to be held perpetually by the Government as a fund for the benefit of the Sionx, who are also to receive cattle and farming utensils.

There can be no question that a measure like satisfactory to see that the committee has been especially careful of the rights of the Sioux. The provision of the treaty of 1868, disregarded in the Black Hills treaty of 1876, that all treaties must be ratified by three-fourths of are apt to deny having made a bargain if they and can raise their prices as fast as white men. This adds to the difficulties of the reservation question-which bid fair to increase as time goes ou.

# NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT.

Mr. Watterson made a very clear statement there has been a sudden break in the Govern- there has been a creation of property, and that

The mere presentation of the facts in the case ought to be sufficient to convince the Committee needed. As to the country press, the proposed law cannot interfere with them in the least degree, so long as they conduct their business honestly. If a country paper pursues the methods of the city news-thieves, and employs an agent to telegraph the matter gleaned from stopped. But the country papers as a rule are not touched by the new bill. They obtain their news legitimately from the various Press Associations, and the bill of course does not trench upon their functions or rights.

Nor does it interfere in any way with the evening papers, the eight-hour restriction terminating long before their time of publication. In fact, it is aimed at, and it deals with, only one class of publishers, and they are pirates and news-thieves, who have no rights in the premises, but who have hitherto been subsisting upon the most barefaced plunder of the newscollecting journals. Such opposition to the bill as has been manifested by country papers evidently has proceeded from a misapprehension of its purposes and limitations. It is a measure which all upright journalists cannot but approve, and it furnishes a protection which the creators of news-property certainly have a right to demand.

CHURCH QUARRELS. Mr. Beecher, who has lived through storm as well as peace in his long life as a preacher, is reported as speaking with a good deal of feeling of the spectacle presented by quarrelling churches. It is, in all truth, a sad one. What a mockery it seems to talk of the Gospel of Peace, when there is war between the pulpit and some of the pews-when the church, instead of being a united body, working for the advancement of its principles and the good of mankind, is, in reality, divided into two political parties, each watching the other, and | jority. ready to attack the other, saying and doing bitter things, and showing too often a complete forgetfulness of the rules that should govern

their conduct. Where is the blame? On both sides we suspect. No one can have read the history of any church quarrel without being struck by the fact that on both sides there is too much heat and passion, too much recrimination, too little self-restraint. The gossips do an infinite deal of mischief in churches. Their stories never grow smaller in the telling. If they would hold their tongues, all would go better. But the great need is for each man to keep guard over himself, too make sure that he is himself figures, seems greater and more valuable than | charitable in his judgments of others, that he keeps his temper, and remembers the principles for greater than the needs of the people to he has yowed to uphold. How can that church call itself Christian where the members abuse one another to the reporters?

THE FOUNTAINHEAD OF EVIL. Recent exposures of municipal abuses have emphasized the degradation and corruption for which the government of this city has long been notorious. Our citizens smile grifuly over cartoons in the comic papers representing our local rulers as a gang of ruffianly rum-sellers, low-browed, heavy-jawed, ignorant, greedy, shameless in rapacity. The influence of the saloon in politics is a theme so familiar as to be trite. Against that influence, efforts are being continually made to array the intelligence, public spirit and conscience of the community. Temperance societies struggle courageously with the gigantic evil of drunkenness. Preachers denounce and protest against it. But it shakes off all the elements ranged against it and continues to poison, debauch, brutalize all who come in contact with it. The truth is that The great Sioux Reservation is a good case in the Nation has not yet taken this tremendous advocates of temperance were looked upon as bigots and fanatics. Now the cause has become respectable, but still popular apathy prevails, Reformers, both political and social, begin as a rule with the secondary instead of the primary causes of corruption. To remove the abuses which choke healthy progress in all our large cities, it is necessary to do more than change parties or modify governmental methods or

> to be found. It is not confined to the lowest classes. It weakens the purpose of educated men. It palsies the energies of benevolent men. It breeds allies for the powers of evil in almost unsuspected quarters. It generates a spirit of indifference which is as effective against reform as active friendship for intemperance. The ill effects of drink are known to all: noted by scarcely any. The daily journal presents its perennial records of political abuses, of the franchise marketed, of venal ignorance swamping enlightened patriotism, of plundered treasuries and systematic official chicanery and theft, of private defalcation and bankruptey, of murders and assaults, of divorce and desertion, of profligacy, destitution, suffering and shame in myriad forms, and behind each and all these calamities and evil deeds may be seen Intemperance as the prime cause. It is everywhere. It makes and mars in every relation of life. It pursues thousands from the cradle to the grave. It reinforces every malign influence and agency. It baffles all efforts at better things. Yet the public do not regard it as an enemy to be fought with ancompromising and persistent hostility; they even sometimes seem to think that it is better to let it alone altogether.

shift responsibilities. Municipal corruption,

crime, poverty, ignorance, immorality, all

flourish rankly because the people tolerate Rum.

At the bottom of nine-tenths of all the evils

from which modern society suffers, this cause is

But there must be a much deeper and more general realization of the necessity for radical reform in this matter. The popular conscience must be stirred and roused through the popular intelligence. It is but a few days since a body of rum-sellers in this State solemnly and officially declared: "That as citizens and tax-"payers we have in common with our fellow-"citizens the advancement of the interests of "the whole people." These same men further declared their business "to be legitimate and and in Lower Egypt there is to be a clearer re- | right, but news individualized by being passed | worthy of protection and support." These excognition of England's duty to establish a stable | through the brain and hand of a human being | pressions show to what extent of audacity toleration and indifference naturally lead. The been overruled on all these points by the most and that mental trade-mark is as legitimate a public are required to "support" the men who are engaged in the most evil and corrupting and hoped that he will not be called upon as a author; and when a publisher has expended degrading occupation the world has ever logician to reconcile the new policy with his capital and a correspondent has expended brain- suffered from, and it is impudently announced that the "advancement of the interests of the whole people" is sought by these vendors of

The National conscience, the community conment's policy. The Prime Minister's talent for | this property is entitled to the protection of the | science, must indeed need rousing, when such arguing inconsistencies away and establishing law. In the absence of such protection the hardy insolence and brutal defiance of decent absolute continuity of action has been subjected | tendency to parasitical and piratical publication | public opinion passes almost unnoticed. Some to many severe tests, but it would be unequal is becoming greater continually. To-day an influence stronger and more rapid in its operaunprincipled person with a very small capital tion than the slow process of evolution is re-Mr. Gladstone has made an honest effort to may literally steal a living from any of the quired to set in motion effective reform sentifulfil his pledges in regard to Egypt. Opposed principal journals, by obtaining early copies of ment. The curse of modern civilization may as a matter of principle to the extension of the | them and at once setting up their news in type | else become its destroyer before a remedy is It has been persistently said by the more re- Empire, and realizing the difficulty of administration and putting it on the market. As Mr. Watter- applied. Let it be remembered that there can spectable friends of free trade in oleomargarine | tering a country which was heavily mortgaged | son showed, the great papers can thus be | be no true freedom with a venul and de raded of allusion and innuendo. The Spectator.

and lard cheese that these compounds were to European bondholders, he was anxious to undersold by rivals who are at no expense for franchise; that the best devised governmental excludes from their control the fittest members of the community; that it is futile to alternate churches with saloons, leaving the weakest elements of society at the mercy of the most powerful temptations.

> A circular dated R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, Confederate Veterans, Richmond, Va., sent to us marks the changes of time sharply enough. It is called "An Appeal for Help," and says:

called "An Appeal for Help," and says:

The necessity for relief to disabled Confederate soldiers is growing more urgent every day. They have no Government to support or provide for them, and must share the fate of paupers unless a home is provided for them by private contributions, and Lee Camp have undertaken to establish such a home.

They have appealed to their comrade veterans of the Grand Arey of the Republic, who have responded with a noble willingness and fraternal sentiment, worthy of their herote record. Still, the undertaking is large and the need for further ald is urgent.

We, therefore, appeal to the banks and bankers, capitalists, insurance and other corporations, manufacturers and merchants, for such contributions in cash or merchandise as will be easily spared from their abundance and of great help in our necessities.

We refer to Hon. W. C. Carrington, Mayor of Richmond. Virginia, or to any of our banks, bankers or other business people.

We will hold a fair in this city on or about the 1st of May at the Armory. Let us at least have some contribution, which will be gratefully accepted and duly acknowledged by publication in our city papers.

The people of this country will never consent that Confederate veterans shall be pensioned as

that Confederate veterans shall be pensioned as such by the Government they tried to destroy, but there is no good reason why private benevolence should not move for disabled men among them as well as for any other class of unfortunates, and it would be peculiarly graceful, coming from Northern men. Therefore we wish all manner of success to the Richmond fair.

The reports intimate that when the Arabs broke into the British square, "the newspaper reporters and other non-combatants took part in the, fray, and used their revolvers freely and with deadly effect against the enemy." As this account was, of course, written by one of the aforementioned non-combatants, it is necessarily somewhat restrained, but it is impossible not to perceive in the statement quoted the implication that the free revolver practice of the gallant journalists exercised a marked effect upon the view of the combat.

The St. Louis Chronicle names Mr. Tilden "the mighty must of the Democratic party." Let him be nominated in July and election night in November will find him voted a mustn't by a large ma

The shocking fatal accident to a young woman through the reckless use of giant powder by a contracter in this city may perhaps be cautiously and deprecatingly referred to as showing the need of greater precautions in blasting within the corporate limits. Contractors of course cannot be supposed to know that when large quantities of giant powder are exploded the debris is liable to be projected considerable distances at a velocity calculated to render its impact dangerous. Having nominally obeyed the law by placing ten so-called logs over the blast, they wash their hands of the results, and if occasionally, as in this instance, a building is wrecked, three or four persons seriously miured, and one killed outright, they regard it as a mysterious dispensation of Providence, and go on with their blasting. The old doctrine that the public have some rights, and among these the right to life, has been so generally exploded in New-York that any mention of such occurrences as this is naturally ventured upon with timidity. But it really does seem as though people ought to be permitted some little time to set their houses in order before they are ushered into eternity thus summarily, and if there is no remedy for the carelessness of coutractors perhaps the Legislature might be induced to ordain that a few hours' notice of impending blasts shall be given to the neighbors, so that they may emigrate, insure their lives, or make their wills, as seems best to them. And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

# PERSONAL.

Sir Henry Brand is a direct descendant, in the sixth generation, of John Hampden, of Long Parliament renown.

Mr. Teller, the Secretary of the Interior, came over from Washington vesterday morning and is spending Sunday with friends in the city. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Earle, the well-known Ban-

tist evangelist, has during his more than fifty years of service preached about 21,000 times. Speaker Carlisle is the guest, while in New-York,

his honor to a number of friends this afternoon. The Speaker will return to Washington to-night.

setts, is said to have made but one direct mistake on a question of law while on the bench, and that was on a statute which had, just been amended. On discovering his mistake, and that it was due to the action just taken by the Legislature, he said: "Well, the good Lord only knows what the Massachusetts Legislature hasn't done in the last six months."

Gemal-ed-Din-otherwise, "The Beauty of Religion"-is his name, and in Paris where he now lives he is positively declared to have been the tutor of El Mahdi. Figure sent a reporter to interest and he is positively declared to have been the thiter of El Mahdi. Figure sent a reporter to interview him the other day, and after inquiring "What'll it be?" and paying the bar-keeper like a little man, this Gemal-ed-Din announced that he was himself about to start a newspaper, which would incite a grand Mussulman uprising, ending with the conquest of the world-America and Hoboken included—and then a reign of universal happiness for two hundred years. hu dred years.

# BITS OF CRITICISM.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S UNREAL SHERIDAN.—Of no man less than sheridan could it be said with truth that "he wrote like an angel and talked like poor Poil." His conversation was superb, says Byron; his wit was proverbial. Yet a great deal of that wit and conversation was verbial. Yet a great deal of that wit and conversation was tinctured with a joylal coarseness which a man might record and a woman might read without a blush, but not vice versa. Mrs. Oliphant has instinctively feit that it was not for her to draw such a picture of Sheridan in his painy days of fun and devliment as Charles Lever could have drawn, had he chosen. But her book suffers in consequence, and the reprobate whom she is much too fond of lecturing will leave a very wrong impression on the minds of those who mistake him for a life-like presentment of the real Sheridan. We are not pleading for "unsavory anecdotes," or anything of the kind; we are simply contending that Sheridan is a literary dish, so to speak, which should be flavored with a far more piquant sauce than Mrs. Oliphant has used.—The Spectator.

THACKERAY AND HIS HUMORISTS.—Not a few readers of to-day, for instance, date their impression of Steele, of Addison, of Swift, of Sterne, from those famous lectures which Thackeray delivered, new some thirty years since, at Willis's Rooms. If one may guess at the manuer of his work, it must be assumed that he saturated his radial with the literature and surroundings of those of whom he was to speak, then flung his materials aside and let his recollections ferment in his "study of imagination." These memories would therefore stand in lieu of those "scraps and heel-faps "of observation from which he created Frod Bayham and Capitain Costigan. The personages of these lectures, in short, were evolved much in the same manner as the personages of "Esmond," which he was writing at that time, and in which some of them appear. The Steele of the lectures is the same. Steele who in the book compares my Lady Castlewood to Nobe and Sirismanda; the Addison is the same Addison to whom, in his garret in the Hayarakst. Outern Appear, young capital actions in the THACKERAY AND HIS HUMORISTS,-Not a few cholly unassailable. Tried by the foot-rule and compasses of fact, it was easy to detect minor discrepancies in the But to most people they were more than the truth. They possessed one head-calable advantage, they were realizations, more full of life than if they lived, by a great and emrivaled painter of character. They laughed and wept they fel and rose again, they impressed their individualities upon us; they became the standards by which, in virtue of their warm blood and vital power, we should test all later likenesses. And it is the nel-fortune of their modern blographers, approaching the theme however conscionationsly—testing, searching, correcting, comparing, however minutely and laborhoisly—that we involuntarily contrast them with the author of "Esmond" and "Roary Lyndon"—The Saturday Review. George Eliot's Essays.-We are not sur-

George Eliot's Essays.—We are not sure that it is a wise fashion to preserve all the minor efforts of great writers, especially when these minor efforts are not distinguished by the special qualities which have made them great. In George Eliot's case, we feel even more doubts than in that of most ofner writers. It seems to us certain that Theophrastus such injured instead of increasing the popular esteem for her genius, and we think that the present volume of essays will have the same effect in a greater degree. They are certainly not great efforts; and they have hardly any evidence of that insight into character and power of portraying it which gives George Fliot's stories their extraordinary charm. They are, to a considerable extent, enlayed specimens of those criticisms on life which so often delay the progress of her sicries, and vex the reader with their somewhat elaborate and elephantics raillery. The essay on Dr. Thomas Young, for instance, which she calls, with more than her avaid felletty when dealing with subjects or this kind, "Worldliness and Other-Worldliness," is a very causate and load expeasure of the calculating devoutness of the statious an apparatus

# MUSIC-ART.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Faultfinding with the programmes of the Philhar monio Society was estopped by the selection of these works for the fifth concert, which took place at the Academy of Music last night:

Here were leveliness and strength combined-the symphony, of which Schubert, with almost pardonable sentimentality, said one could hear the angels singing in it, and which Beethoven loved well enough to copy; one of the most thrilling and effective planoforte concertos ever written; and, to crown all, one of the best of the numerous post-Beethoven symphonics. Gracefulness of sentiment alternated with impetuous and forceful vigor in the scheme, and there could not be a single duil moment in a Philharmonic performance devoted to its interpretation.

The G minor symphony has been played so frequently by this band that it would not be at all surprising some day to see the musicians discard the printed pages and play it from memory. As it is, they are so little hampered by the mechanical part of the performance that they throw off the music with a freedom and fire that is felt as much n the increased volume and quality of the tone as in the heightened brilliancy of the execution. In the matter of precision and unity of feeling nothing can be imagined more perfect than a performance by the Philharmonic Society of any one of the three great Mozart symphonies. The Schumann work, making a more comprehensive appeal to thought and feeling than the first, was a worthy companion-piece, and brought into bright relief the manifold resources of the band in respect to tonal color, dynamics and firmness. No rhythmical intricacy can unhorse such admirably trained riders. A pianist who lives in the applause of the multi-

tude is hardly to be blamed for selecting Rubinstein's fourth concerto for performance, even though he knows that its most persistent demands are made upon those qualities which are notoriously absent from his equipment. His concern is the personal triumph of the moment, not the worthy interpretation of the product of another's genius. Given an adequate degree of dexterity in manipulation and he cannot fail to challenge applause from the public with the music which Rubinstein has put into the concerto. It is so marvellously brilliant, so rich in noble melody, so full of the spirit which makes the pianoforte the chief of all musical instruments for improvisation, so happy in those quick alternations of sharply contrasted moods and the surprises which carry an audience on from pleasure to pleasure without giving either time c inclination to sit in asthetic judgment. Mr. Jos. My has technical skill in an extraordinary degree; but he has no voice for passionate expression. With an expenditure of ample force in the blow he cannot get out of his instrument the fallness and magnificence of tone which is the first requisite in this concerto, and the result is that in all the climaxes he practically drops out of the performance. It would not do to tame the Titanic element in the orchestral part to make it go with meck doclity beside the pianoforte part, and so, even with Mr. Thomas's always considerate direction, the solo instrument was frequently swallowed up last night. The absence of a dignified singing tone in Mr. Joseffy's playing has so often been mentioned that it is unnecessary to do more than to refer to it now as an explanation of the loss, especially in the second movement of the concerto, a characteristic feature. Mechanically Mr. Joseffy's performance was a beterpretation of the product of another's genius, Mechanically Mr. Joseffy's performance was a be-wildering display of those traits in which he excels, and to exhibit which he makes all composi-tions serve. His playing left to singgish blood in the Academy, and its reception was the occasion of such a denonstration as seldom occurs more than once in a Philharmonic season.

# METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

A performance of "Faust" yesterday aftermoon at the Metropeditan Opera House brought the first week of Mr. Abbey's spring season to a close. The performance differed in several respects from the brillant ones which were interspersed through the fall season; yet, such is the strength of Mr. Abbey's resources, it was, nevertheless, an excellent entertainment. Mr. Caponi replaced Signor Campanini in the title role, Herr Kaschmann was the Valentino in place of Signor Del Puento, and Mile. Louise Lablache by essaying the part of Sichel mphasized the absence of Mme. Scalchi. The weakness of the cast in the parts of Figust and Siebel brought it to pass that several times in the course of the afternoon nterest in the performance began to flag, but each time salvation came from the warm and sympathetic singing and acting of Mme. Nilsson. There was no loss in the substitution of Herr Kaschmann for Signor Del Puente or he was graceful, energetic and manly in action and mpassioned in his singing. One change from the first the end of the fall season is hardly commendable. The of Manton Marble, who will give a quiet dinner in | church scene has been transferred from the interior to the exterior, we suppose with the aim of saving a change f scenery. The effect, however, is to make a c The late Judge Otts Phillips Lord, of Massachu- jumble of the order of events and to make the nocturna erenade and murder follow hard on the heels of the seldiers' return, which in turn occurs immediately after Margherita's faint in the street. Mme. Nilsson rises & such an exalted plane in this church scene that it is pity that all the accessories cannot be kept in harmony. The whole embarrassment might be which and the original intentions of the composer be carried out if the murder were made to precede the scene in, not outside, the church.

Mr. Abbey announces his list of operas for this week to be as follows; Monday, "Carmen," with the same cast as before; Wednesday, "Les Huguenots," with Mme, Nils-

before; Wednesday, "Les son se Valentine, Mmp. Se son as Valentine, Mmr. Sembrich as Marguevite de Valou, Mme. Scalchi as Urban, Signor Campanini as Roud, Herr Kaschmann as St. Bris, Signor Dol Puente as Nevers, and Signor Mirabella us Marrei; Friday, "Le Prophete"; Saturday afternoon, "Lacua di Lammermoor", Mme. Valleria, whose contract with Mr. Abbey expired on Thursday, has been re-eagaged for three weeks, a sing in " Carmen" and "Le Prophète" this week.

# MUSICAL NOTES.

A private concert in aid of the Babies' Shelter will be given to-morrow evening at No. 4 West Forty-ser enth-st. Miss Beebe, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Bowman, Miss Bryant, Mrs. Foote, Mr. Fritsch and the Standard Quartette Club will furnish the music. The programme shows an admirable selection of pieces. The "Iolanthe" performance to be given by

the "Ladies' Dramatic Union," of this city, at the Academy on March 20, is arousing much popular interest, and there has already been a lively sale of seats and weeks—under Messrs. Barker of the Casino, and Mr. Ernest Neyer, the musical director, and an excellent performance of the operetta is anticipated. The proceeds of the performance are to be devoted to the Home for Incurables. boxes. The rehearsals have been going on for some The second of Mme, Madeline Schiller's piano-

orte recitais took place in Steinway Hall yesterday aftergoon, when she had the help of Mr. Richard Acnold and Mr. Emil Schenck. The programme comprised Nos. 1, 4, 5, of and S of Schumann's "Kreissleriana"; Beethoven's Grand Trio in B-flat, op. 97. Mendelssehn's "Characterstück," op. 7, No. 4; the Nocturne in G-major, op. 37, and the Variations on "Je vends des Scapulaires" by Chopfa; Rubinsteln's Sonata for planeforte and violin in A-minor, and Liszt's Polonaise in E.

The first of the programmes devoted to the empositions of a single musician will be presented at the Casino this evening. Johann Strauss will open the list, and the pieces will be the overture to " Prince Methusalem," the "Pizzicato Polka," the polka-mazurka "Ela Herz, ein Sinn," the "Egyptian March," the march from
"The Merry War," and two waltres, "Du and Du "and
"Rosen aus den Süden." There will be a departure from
the scheme in the case of the solo parformers, Mrs. Belle
Cole and M. Ovide Musin. The former will sing soing by
Schira and Sullivan, and M. Music will play two more
ments of Mendelassem's Violia Concerts and a concert
captice of his own.

#### THE PAINTERS IN PASTEL. FIRST EXHIBITION.

The adjectives lavished upon the pastels shown by some of our younger artists at 290 Fifth ave., yesterday, should have satisfied the most exacting of our "clever" painters. The fifty or sixty pastels form an exhibition which is fresh, bright, attractive and characterized generally by an effective handling of the medium. The work of Mr. W. M. Chase, whose portrait by hunself appears as the tutetary genius of the exhibition, is to be seen at every point of the compass. There are telling sketches of studio interiors, studies of figures and flowers, a capital shore view, and some scenes along a canal, the latter happily likestrative of the sparking atmospheric qualities which can be obtained by the use of pastels. Mr. Blum sends a large study at a studio interior which interests us less than Mr. Chasa's sketch, beneath his portrait, or than other drawings by the same artist. One for example, No. 12, a group of young ladies scated about & room, is excellent for the natural poises and truthful expression of the figures. Another with two figures is evidently shown as a study of the effects of the light coming through the adjoining window. Mr. Binshfield, to whom we have been indebted for many admirably treated subjeets somewhat in Alma Tadema's vein, sends large drawing of a graceful figure, marble columns. flower draperies, and burning incense which might appear to better advantage in oils.
Mr. Beckwith on the centrary, like Mr. Chase, has con-Mr. Beckwith on the contrary, like Mr. Chase, has con-uned himself chiefly to sketchy subjects, treated, how-